THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

BY THOMAS EMMERSON, AT $1 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $1 50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR

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☞ The following letter, with the subjoined recipe for making wine from the Currant, was communicated by a highly respectable subscriber, for which we return our thanks—and would recommend a fair trial of it to the readers of the Tennessee Farmer.

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Murfreesboro', May 18, 1837.

JUDGE EMMERSON:—On the other side, you have directions for making a very superior currant wine. We are now using a cask sent us from Lexington, Ky.—superior, as we think, to any of the foreign wine, for the table. The currant, both black and red, bear abundantly in East Tennessee, and its manufacture into wine would certainly be profitable, besides affording a most grateful beverage.

Yours, &c., ——— ———.

CURRANT WINE.

"A kind of wine has been manufactured from the black currant, by Samuel Wylly Pomeroy, of Brighton, Mass., which has been much celebrated for its medicinal properties, Dr. John G. Coffin, editor of the Boston Medical Intelligencer, says of this wine, 'It has all the good qualities of the best Port, without any of its heating or constipating effects. Its exhibition has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera and dysentery, and again also in the late stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Botanic trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera, which proves so destructive to human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease.—On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was siezed with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has, for many years, been considered almost a specific remedy.' "—*Fessenden's American Gardener.*

Directions for making Wine from the Red Currant.—Gather your currants when fully ripe, break them well in a tub, press them thro' a sifter; then strain through a flannel bag and measure the juice. Add two gallons of water to one of juice, put three pounds of NewOrleans sugar, stir it till the sugar is quite dissolved.—The juice must not be permitted to stand over night. Observe that the cask be sweet and clean and such as has never been used for beer or cider, and if new let it be well seasoned. Do not fill your cask too full, otherwise it will work out at the bung which is injurious to the wine; rather make a proportionate quantity over and above, that after drawing off some of the wine you may have enough to fill up the cask. Lay the bung lightly on the hole to prevent flies, &c. from creeping in. In three or four weeks the bung-hole may be stopped up, leaving only the vent hole open till it has done working, which is generally the middle ar last of October. It may then be racked off if you please, but I think it best to leave it on the lees till spring, and if not wanted for present use, it may be left on the lees for two years.

When you draw off the wine, bore a hole an inch at least from the tap-hole, and a little to one side of it, that it may run off clear of the lees. Some put in spirit, but I do not think it advisable.

Do not suffer yourself to be prevailed upon to put more than one-third juice, for that would render it hard and unpleasant; nor too much sugar, or that would deprive it of its pure vinous taste. It improves by age.

Receipt to destroy Catterpillars and to cure the Bitter Rot.—In April or May bore a hole with a half inch auger, about half way through the tree, put into it a teaspoonful of the flour of sulphur, plug the hole up tight with a wooden pin. The tree will not be injured and the catterpillars will be destroyed and the bitter rot cured.

Potatoes.—In Prussia the potato is cultivated with peculiar success. As the stalk grows, the earth is ridged up, leaving only three leaves at the top, roots are thus greatly increased, and the produce is said to be astonishing.

From the Silk Worm.

If the readers of the Silk-Worm do not find an acceptable treat in the following communication from my excellent friend, Mr. WILLIAM KENRICK, I shall despair of being able to afford them one.—Ed. S. W.

MR. EDITOR,—I send you some few notes relative to silk and its culture and the sugar beet: The progress making in both these branches in France and other countries, at the present day, offers new encouragement. By continued perseverance, which is one of the most distinguishing traits of the American character, we have the assurance of perfect success, and in the end, these two branches will constitute, to the Northern and middle states of the union, a mine of inexhaustible wealth.

The production of food and clothing are the two most important sources to a nation. Silk and the sugar beet are the two all engrossing topics which have engaged the attention of the French nation at the present, as I am assured by a letter of a very late date, from the most authentic and undoubted source in that country. The stock of the Chinese mulberry is exhausted in all the vicinity of Paris; and its price has risen to more than double what it was last year; such has been the increased demand and reputation of this plant. And even the seed of the white mulberry commands a price of 60 francs per pound. Of these facts I am assured by the Chevalier Soulange Bodin, whom I consider the best authority in France.

Italy is advancing, though now in the rear, if we may believe all the accounts. Aided as they are by the exertions of M. Bonafaux they must advance in time. The silk culture, by the aid of the present enlightened Pacha, is also, from all accounts, making considerable advances in Egypt.

I shall endeavor to prove, that the comparative high price of labor in America, offers no discouragement. The zeal and enterprize of the people will enable them, to overcome all obstacles. The difference in the price of labor must be measured according to the amount of labor performed, and the talent and ingenuity which are brought into action.

The improved power looms, for weaving silk, of the most perfect construction, are of American invention. The experiment had long since been tried in England, but only with partial success. I have seen Gay's power looms at Nantucket for weaving plain silks, which can weave pongees at the rate of two and a half inches in a minute, and of the most perfect manufacture. Ordinarily, however, they seldom come up to this speed. A woman can tend two loooms. The president of that company, (the Atlantic silk company) to whom the public are indebted for his unwearied perseverance, has lately assured me that their success in the manufacture, exceeds his most sanguine expectations.

Last summer, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. called on me, (a gentleman of great intelligence and of the strictest veracity) who owns a very large farm in a neighboring town, though principally he resides as a merchant in the city of New York. He expressed great anxiety that the people should begin aright.

On his farm he is setting out the mulberry on the hills, and from his extensive observations and knowledge of the silk business, in which he was constantly engaged, during a residence of twenty-two years in France, he is confident that the hills and uplands are best suited to the mulberry. This confirms my previous statements. He observes that to his certain knowledge, in low grounds, and near ponds and meadows, the leaves become spotted and mildewed; and if given to the insects, were the sources of disease. These low grounds are more exposed to the destructive frosts of winter, and are better adapted to the growth of the sugar beet than of silk.

He states an account of the growth, progress and profits of an orchard of mulberry, which a crape manufacturer and a friend of his at Lyons had set out at Fontaigne, about fifteen miles from the former place, about the year 1807.—He was invited by his friend to visit this plantation at its formation at the time. There were sixty French acres (about 75 English acres) just set out with mulberry trees, at the rate of 200 trees to the French acre. Six years after he was invited by his friend to visit this plantation again, and was then informed that he had just sold the leaves on the whole plantation at one frank for each tree, or about two thousand dollars in the whole, to the gatherers. There are another class who sometimes come even from remote sections, with their whole families in wagons, and well provided with the essential means of purchasing the leaves on the trees, and with every needful requisite for making silk. Shanties or sheds, however, are generally provided with the owner; and special provision is made in the contract that the leaves of the tip ends of the twigs shall always be preserved to retain the sap and preserve the vigor of the tree. About four years afterwards, by invitation, Mr. Wilder made another visit to this plantation, from Lyons to Fontaigne. The crop had, at that precise time, just been sold on part of the plantation at three franks per tree. About seven years after, Mr. Wilder being again invited by his friend to visit the same plantation at the epoch of gathering the leaves, he found that the whole crop from 10-

000 trees had been sold to the gatherers on the trees for five franks per tree, amounting to $8750; and this plantation bid fair to produce an equal or superior amount of foliage for a long series of years.

It must be remarked, however, that the price of leaves differs somewhat in different years; and is governed in some measure by the demand for silk. This amount of produce must be regarded as a great estate to the fortunate possessor in a country like France, where a man may live independently and comfortably on one-half the income which would be required in America or in England. It is stated that many of the English go to France, especially to Paris, there to reside, on account of the cheapness and economy of living.

Mr. Wilder states it also as a fact, which long experience has proved in France, that more pasture is produced beneath the shade of the mulberry tree, than in the open ground. All the reason that I can assign for this, is, that the roots of the mulberry tree strikes downwards, other plants may therefore grow well beneath its shade, especially those whose roots do not descend deep. Besides, the tree serves during the summer to protect the surface from the scorching sun.

This mode of raising the mulberry tree is exceedingly simple; but evidently it is not that which is most approved at this, day, either in modern France, in Turkey, in China or in India. The system of raising them in hedgerows seems now the most of all approved. And even in Italy, at this day, M. Bonafous, the director of the royal gardens at Turin, and the celebrated writer on silk, whose translated works are so well known with us, has recommended hedgerows, and has made extensive experiments; and his authority I deem equally high as that of the celebrated Count Dandalo, whose disciple he was; and especially as his writings are of a more recent date.

John P. Cushing Esq., a gentleman who has resided many years in China, has stated that the most approved mode of cultivating the mulberry, as practised in many parts of that eminent and extensive empire, consists in keeping them low by annual prunings, like plantations of raspberries. This system, has, of a late date, attracted the attention of Matthew Bonafous; and it has been adopted in practice and highly recommended by him, in an article which I find recorded in the "Annals de L'Insitute, Royal Hortuote, de Tremont," Vol. 1, page 341 to 348 inclusive. This celebrated writer, and master of the art, recommends the practice of raising mulberries on low plantations, and in close and compact order, as in China; or, as he terms it, in prairies. The Chines mulberry, *morus multicaulis*, or, as he terms it, the 'M.Cuculata,' had early attracted his attention, after its first introduction to France, from the peculiar luxuriance of its growth and produce, the extraordinary size of its leaves, the facility with which they are gathered, and the promptitude with which they are removed, the facility also by which it is increased, from layers and from cuttings. He adds—"We can say with assurance, that the mulberry of the Phillippins, (or of China) is not more sensible to the cold of our countries, than the white mulberry. He then proceeds to state, that in the memorable winter of 1830, which was of unexampled severity, the branches were indeed destroyed at their summit, as were also those of the common species; but they failed not to reestablish their growth in a short space of time.

Mr. Bonafaux, after speaking of the interests of the new plant, proceeds to say. "The advantages being stated, it remains only to examine how far the leaves possess the qualities requisite for the nourishment of silkworms. I made therefore two comparative experiments in the education of the silkworms, numbers and all circumstances, in the two cases, being equal. The worms fed constantly with the morus cuculata (*morus multicaulis*) consumed rather less in quantity, than was consumed by the worms which were fed altogether with the murier blanc, (white mulberry) and I obtained from each several thousand cocoons, which offered no perceptible difference in regard to strength of fibre, fineness or weight.

Mr. Bonafaux found that a journal of the land of Piedmont, set out in close order, or prairie, with 5000 cuttings of the Morus Multicaulis, produced about 50 quintals of leaves the second year; while it would have required, at least, 100,000 plants of the white mulberry of one or two years growth from the seed to produce the same quantity of food from the same ground.—In the third year, the same plants on that same ground produced him about 100 quintals of leaves, and he supposes that in a very short period after, the quantity produced on the same journal of land would be increased to 200 quintals, and that this might be the maximum. The journal of Piedmont is 100 tables or about a third of a French hectane, or about eight-tenths of an English acre. Thus, according to this calculation, an English acre would soon produce 25,000 pounds of leaves; enough with the best management and the strictest economy in reeling to produce 312 pounds of silk.

Again,—the plan he proposes is to raise the plants from cuttings, the first year, in close order; and in autumn, or early in the following spring, he recommends to set the plants in rows two or three feet asunder, and a foot and a half

distant in the rows—and he moreover particularly directs to set the plant, eight or ten inches deep at least; as thus, they will throw out new and more abundant roots, on every side—These plants are shortened to near the surface of the ground, early in the spring, to make them throw up new and numerous shoots of the most luxurious growth, from five to seven feet high. The ground during summer, to be kept cultivated; and the plants in the spring to be annually pruned down. Mr. Bonafaux recommends cuttings of five or six inches, each furnished with three or four eyes. In this he is right; as cuttings of this length are sure to live. Usually with us, but two eyes are left to each cutting from motives of economy, but when an early and severe drought occurs, and before the cuttings has time to take root, the danger of a total loss by reason of short cuttings becomes great, except only in moist grounds.

After being cultivated in this mode for fifteen or twenty years, he has recommended to take up the plantations and to clear the ground of all roots, and to cultivate with vegetables for one or more years; new plantations being formed in the mean time. Among the advantages enumerated by him, which this mode promises to cultivators, and especially when they employ the new mulberry (*Morus Multicaulis*) in preference to the white mulberry, are the following; 1, the winds have less power or action on the trees; 2, a less depth of soil is required them for standard trees; 3, women and children may collect the leaves without danger, and with greater facility and promptitude than from large trees; 4, the vegetation will be earlier in praries, (hedgerows) and by reason of this the worms may complete their labors before the greatest heats of summer; 5,the absence or scarcity of fruit, will facilitate the gathering the leaves, which will not be soiled, to the injury of the insects when consumed, or by causing fermentation in the litter; 6, the early vegetation of these mulberries, and the promptitude with which their foliage is renewed, may render it possible to make two summer crops in a year, without sensibly injuring the vigor of the plant, which will again recover a new crop of leaves before winter. In fine, this culture offers, at the same time, an increase of production; diminution of expense; economy of land, and to all these and other advantages which Mr. Bonafaux has enumerated, I will also add, that the economy of time is another very important consideration; as the plantations in this mode are sooner rendered productive than from trees at an extended distance. Thus, the prolonged and expensive outlay is saved, and the tedious cultivation of many long years.

With regard to the white mulberry, I will suggest the opinion that only one crop of leaves can probably be gathered from it in a season in our climates; its growth being slow, a second crop would too much exhaust the tree. But in warmer climates, as in Tuscany, two crops may be obtained even from that tree the same year.

As to the Osage Orange, I have urged, last summer, on some at Philadelphia, that trials should be made of the leaves, by feeding the silk worms exclusively on them through their various mutations. But though I understand that the worms eat them with avidity, they were not fed with them exclusively; and I cannot learn that the decisive experiment has been fairly tried. The tree seems perfectly hardy on my hill, where it has stood uninjured and unprotected eight years.—Yet, though I believe it to be full as hardy as the mulberry, I am informed, on good authority, that in your great valley of the North River, and at Albany, and in the same latitude as with us, the *Maclura* or osage orange is almost invariably destroyed down, every winter, as are also, occasionally, some other hardy trees; a proof that your climate, during winter, is very different from ours; your climate, however, must be equally suited as ours to the culture of the sugar beet.

The progress of Italy is slow, as I before stated, in every advancement. Their country is old, and their people still wedded to old customs, and badly governed by a combination of temporal and spiritual rulers. Their people, harassed, oppressed and discouraged, need only a new and more thorough regeneration. The daily wages of labor is far less in Italy than it is in our own country; still it must be admitted that the spirit by which alone man is inspired to the most heroic labors, is wanting there. Thus, in Piedmont, according to Dr. Lardner, and where the original throwing machines for silk were first invented in former centuries, they are still content, if the spindles to their machines do but revolve from 300 to 400 times in a minute. It was the same of late in France. But those of the British in their throwing machines revolve 1800 times in a minute; and will revolve and work well at 3000 times in the same space of time; and lately, Retson has made them revolve 4000 times. Now, let us look back at the still greater improvements of America. Our spindles for spinning cotton, which work on the same principle as the spindle of the throwing machine of Piedmont, are made to revolve, working well at the rate of about 5000 in a minute; and the following important evidence has been lately furnished me by Dr. Hobbs, the agent of the Waltham manufacturing company. Twenty years ago, the Waltham manufactory put out all their cotton yarns to weave in private families; and the price they then paid for weaving No. 14 cotton yarn into cloth, 37 1-2 inches wide, was from 8 to 12 cents a yard; which is fully equal to the average price which

the same goods have sold for the last five years. Now, by improvements in the *power looms*, the cloth of the same kind and quantity is wove for five-eigths of a cent a yard; and a girl will tend two looms and occasionally three, and each loom will weave, of this same quality of cloth, from 40 to 45 yards in a day of twelve hours. The improvements in spinning at these factories are even as great at this day and far before all other times and countries. A girl now tends 250 spindles, which will spin 1,300,000 yards of yarn No. 14 in a day of twelve hours; (equal to about 337 miles) and which makes 1548 hanks, or 110 pounds. To do this twenty years ago, in a day of twelve hours, on hand machines would have required 500 girls. Now, not only in manufactures of cotton but in many other articles of manufacture, we are able to undersell, quality considered, and even in their own market, not only Britain but any other nation.

It has been remarked by the Baron Charles Dupin, who is deemed high authority, for his sagacity and distinguished research into all subjects connected with questions of commercial and political interests, that in all the most important branches of manufacture, a superiority the most decided has been attained by those people, with whom labour bears a higher price than with their rivals. He instances, in proof, the cotton manufactures of Europe, which are offorded both cheaper and of better quality than by any other people of Europe, although the price of labour is dearer in Great Britain than in any other country of the eastern world. He also instances the manufacture of twine, in which the Dutch and Belgians surpass and undersell the Britons; although the price of labour is higher in France than in the latter kingdom. The striking superiority in these instances is ascribed by him to higher attainment in mechanical ingenuity and skill and a more eminent degree of commercial knowledge and enterprise.

On a careful investigation, it will usually be found that the apparent difference in the price of labour between different countries is rather nominal than real; and that in those countries where labor is highest in regard to price, there the greatest encouragement is always offered for the exercise of the ingenuity of man, in curtailing and diminishing its amount in every possible mode. Sufficient and ample evidence of this important fact is taking place daily, and before our own eyes and in our own country.

Very respectfully,
Your friend,
WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1837.

A young lady in London lately bit off a man's nose because he attempted to kiss her.

From the Albany Cultivator.

BROOKS SILK SPINNER AND TWISTER,

Deserves a further notice from our hands, because we think it ranks among the most useful improvements of the day, and is calculated greatly to facilitate our progress to the silk business. Let it be remembered, that very little instruction is required to qualify a woman to use it; that it is equally adapted to the fabrication of sewing silk, twist,or to a thread for any required fabric, and that it produces all these, as far as we can judge, in a perfect manner.—Now the question is, what will it earn in a silk family, or a silk neighborhood? For now-a-days *profit* is the great desideratum. In this matter, we shall speak on the authority of the patentee, a very unassuming, intelligent, and, we believe, honest member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He says it is a moderate day's work to spin and twist half a bushel of cocoons into sewing silk, and that the fair average product of these cocoons would be 175 skeins of sewing silk, which now, at wholesale price, five cents the skein. The highest price of cocoons is $4 per bushel. Assuming these data, and basing our calculation upon five bushels of cocoons, which a family of girls may easily produce every year, let us see what would be the gain which woulp accrue to this family in five years, from the use of this machine.

The 25 bushels of cocoons would produce 8,750 skeins silk, worth five cents at wholesale,		$437 50
From which deduct the wages of a woman, 50 days at 50 cents,	$25 00	
Add cost of machine,	35 00	
And it makes a total of		60 00
And leaves a profit of		$377 00
The highest price at which cocoons sell is $4,which would be, for the 25 bushels,		100 00
		$277 00

Which shows a profit in buying and using this machine, over selling the cocoons, in the small quantity of 25 bushels, of $577 50. This would require the labor of a woman only 10 days in a year, or fifty days in the five years. The remainder of the time, to any extent required, might be as profitably applied, in working up the cocoons of the neighborhood, of the town or of the county;and the value of the machine would be but little impaired by these earnings! Every silk district should have one of Brooks's machines.

From the New York Observer.

HUMPHREY'S TOUR.—NO. LVII.

I have spoken already, in general terms, with a little of that enthusiasm, perhaps, which first impressions are apt to beget, as the moral beauties and high cultivation of England, and parts of Scotland. A glance, in July or August, from a few of the thousand eminences which invite your steps, is sufficient to convince you, that the prodigious agricultural resources of the country are developed, with extraordinary industry, skill and success. But these enchanting glimpses, are too rapid and indefinite to afford any satisfactory data, from which to calculate the gross produce of the island. You want to sit down in your closet, with such statistics, as may be gleaned from the reports of Parliamentary committees and other authentic documents, and by the help of these, to make out a condensed abstract, embracing all the items, which go to swell the vast aggregate of British agricultural production. For brevity's sake. I shall include what I have to say of the agriculture of Scotland, under the present general head, although most of the estimates will have more special reference to England and Wales.

It is the opinion of competent judges, that the advances made in the agriculture of Great Britain during the last seventy or eighty years, are scarcely exceeded by the improvement and extension of its manufactures, within the same period; and that to these advances, no other old settled country furnishes any parallel.—That they have been very rapid, indeed the following figures and comparisons abundantly show. In 1760 the total growth of all kinds of grain in England and Wales, was about 129,000,000 of bushels. To this should be added, perhaps 30,000,000, for Scotland—making a grand total of 170,000,000. In 1835, the quantity in both kingdoms, could not have been less than 340,000,000, of bushels. In 1755, the population of the whole island, did not much if any, exceed 7,500,000; In 1831 it had risen to 16,525, 180, being an increase of 9,000,000, or 120 per cent! Now the improvements in agriculture, have more than kept pace with this prodigious increase of demand for its various productions; for it is agreed on all hands, that the 16,500,000, or rather the 17,500,000, (for more than a million have been added since 1831,) are much fuller fed, and on provisions of a far better quality, than the 7,500,000 were, in 1755. Nor is Great Britain indebted at all, at present, to foreign markets for her supplies. Since 1832, she has imported no grain, worth mentioning and till within the last six months, prices have been so exceedingly depressed, as to call forth loud complaints from the whole agricultural interest of the country. England is at this moment, so far from wanting any of our bread-stuffs, if we had them to export, that she has been supplying us all winter liberally from her own granaries, and according to the latest advices, she has still bread enough, and to spare. Again, it is estimated by British writers of high authority, that the subsistence of 9,000,000 of people costs, in raw produce, not less than £72,000,000, or £8 for each individual per annum. According to this estimate, the annual product of this great branch of national industry is $350,000.000 more, at present, than it was in 1755; which is more than twice the value of the whole cotton manufacture of the country, in 1831. Now if it costs $350,000,000 to feed the increased population of 9,000,000, then to feed the present population of 17,500,000,, must cost near $700,000,000!—What an amazing agricultural product, for so small a territory! And yet, it is the opinion of practical men of the highest respectability in England, that the raw produce of the island, might be well nigh doubled, without any greater proportional expense being incurred in its production. That is to say, 35,000,000 of people might draw their subsistence, from that one little speck in the ocean! Now we have a territory, more than fifteen times as large as the island of Great Britain; and what should hinder it, when it comes to be brought under no higher cultivation than some parts of England and Scotland, from sustaining a population of *five* or *six* hundred millions of people? This would give to Virginia something like *thirty* millions—to Illinois and Missouri about the same number, each—to N. York near *twenty five* millions and so in proportion to the other States. I am quite aware, that this estimate will be regarded as extremely visionary and incredible, by many of your readers; but not more so, than it would have been thought, in the middle of the last century, that England, Scotland and Wales could ever be made to sustain thirty-five, or even thirty millions.

Among the causes which have more than doubled the agricultural produce of Great Britain, within the period just alluded to, may be mentioned the enclosing of six or seven million of commons and common fields, by which their annual product has been increased, in many cases more than ten fold—the cultivation of heaths and other waste lands—the redeeming of extensive and inexhaustibly rich fens, from the possession of aquatic birds and animals—the great improvement in agricultural implements—the furrow draining of clay and other cold and stiff soils—the better rotation of crops—the extensive introduction of turnips and clover—the immense increase of common manure, and the introduction of one at least,

whose extraordinary nutritive qualities have but recently been discovered. Next to wheat, the turnip crop, which forty years ago was hardly worth mentioning, is now more valuable than any other both to landlords and tenants. It is used chiefly in feeding and fattening cattle and sheep; and while immense numbers of both are kept in the most healthy and thriving condition upon this vegetable, one species of which, the Ruta Baga, has been lately introduced and is extensively productive, the lands are greatly enriched and soon prepared for any other crop which the farmer may find most profitable in his system of rotation. Clover, too, is doing much to enrich the soil of England and Scotland, and to reward the labors of those who moisten it by the sweat of their brows. It is surprising to see to what an extent the light, sandy lands of England have already been redeemed from comparative sterility under this cultivation and are now sowed with the finest wheat. The process is still going on and bids fair to proceed as long as there remain any such lands to be reclaimed and enriched. Indeed, who can tell how much the cultivation of the turnip may ultimately add to the wealth, and help to sustain the population of Great Britain. According to an estimate which I have lately seen, it is now worth *many millions* sterling per annum, to the single county of Norfolk. *Carrots*, also, are found to be a very profitable crop in some parts of England, and the farmers are turning their attention to the cultivation of this very nutritious esculent with increasing interest and advantage.

Among the several kinds of manure which have been long in high repute, lime and marle are inexhaustible; particularly the former, which the low price of coals brings at a cheap rate. On some soils, and near the kilns, it is used in great quantities. I have seen fields covered with it just as ours are with barn manure; and when it is spread, the ground appears at a little distance, as if it were covered with snow.

But the richest and most profitable kind of dressing which has yet been tried, and which is a new source of agricultural wealth to Great Britain, is *bone manure*. It began first to be used, on a large scale, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, where its influence has been almost miraculous! Extensive tracts of country, which a few years ago were mere wastes, occupied by rabbit warrens, have been converted into some of the finest and best managed farms in England. This signal improvement, though it did not begin, has been carried to its present perfection by the use of the manure just mentioned. Since bone dust has come into general use, the turnip crop has been increased in many instances, ten-fold, and in few less than four or five fold, and the effect has been equally surprising upon the succeeding crops of grain on the same land. This is the testimony of practical men, well acquainted with all the circumstances, and they have no doubt that the soil will go on progressively improving and requiring a less quantity of bones, annually, from its increased fertility and power. It answers best on light chalky soils. A single farmer in Lincolnshire, is said to have generally about 600 acres dressed, almost entirely with bone manure, furnishing a vast supply of food for cattle, and of common manure for other lands, and is fitting those on which it is sown for the most luxuriant crops of wheat and barley.

In Scotland, the use of bone manure is still more recent, but scarcely less productive. In the Lothians in Berwickshire, and in fact, every where, it is working wonders. Being so light and easily transported, compared with any other kind of manure, many a rugged and hilly tract is fertilized by it, which must otherwise have remained in a state of nature. To pulverise the bones, mills are constructed in the vicinity of all the large towns, and besides what their own markets furnish, large quantities of bone dust are imported by the Scotch farmers.

I am almost ashamed to offer your readers this brief and meagre sketch of the present state of British agriculture; but neither time nor space, will permit me to enlarge. There limits, no doubt, beyond which improvements in cultivating the soil, cannot be carried. But there is no reason to think, that these limits have yet approached, even in the most productive districts of England and Scotland—for the science of agriculture never advanced more rapidly than it has done within the last few years; or rather, I should say, were I entitled to speak with any authority on the subject, it seems to be almost in its infancy. Who that looks at the astonishing improvements of the last fifty years, both in the science and the art of husbandry—who that recollects how lately the potatoe, that most rich nutritious and productive of all our farinacious, esculents has been brought into general use, who that considers what inexhaustable sources of nutrition and fertility and wealth, the turnip and other green crops have so recently become in Britain, will undertake to say, that other vegetables, still more nutritious and productive, may not yet be introduced and brought under general cultivation? Who can tell, what new substances scientific and practical agriculturalists may yet find, possessing far higher fertilizing virtues, than any now in use, or what combinations and mixtures, chemistry may furnish, so cheap and so abundant, as to put a new aspect of fertility upon lands already most produc

tive? Who, in looking at the best acre in all England, would venture to say, that it can never, by any possible improvements and discoveries, be made more productive of human sustenance than it now is? Who knows, but that a hundred, or a thousand years hence, it may yield four fold? Who in short, can ever conjecture, what amazing undeveloped agricultural resources yet lie hidden in lands, which have hitherto been regarded as scarcely worth tilling at all? For myself, I do not deem it at all extravagant to predict, that in the millenium, if not before, the single island of Great Britain will produce food enough for a population of *fifty* millions; nor, that when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks, and instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrrh-tree, the present territory of the United States will pour the boon of plentv, into the lips of a *thousand millions of inhabitants*

Yours sincerely.

Punctuality.—A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficluty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected, ruins credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill up which he cannot ascend.

Knowledge is certainly one of the means of pleasure, as is confessed by the natural desire which every mind feels of increasing its ideas. Ignorance is mere privation, by which nothing can be produced; it is a vacuity on which the soul sits motionless and torpid for want of attraction; and, without knowing why, we always rejoice when we learn, and grieve when we forget. If nothing, therefore counteracts the natural consequence of learning, we grow more wise.

The Worcester Palladium says it is cheaper to fatten hogs with oats, if they are cut when just ripe, as two crops may be procured, and they are as good as corn.

There are two men living on White river, bearing the names of 'Dry-bread' and "No-sop.' They cannot live very far from Mr. Starvation.

John—I can marry any girl I please.

Tom—Yes, because you can't please any girl.

Jo—He had better get *a little gal-an-try!*

From the Farmer and Gardener.

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR IN FRANCE.

The French Minister of Finances in his report recently made, states the manufacture of beet sugar in France to be as follows:

In 1835—668,936,762 lbs.

" 1836—1,012,770,589 lbs.

That the value of the raw sugar from the harvest of 1835, was 30,249,340 francs. That of 1836, 48,968,805 francs.

The number of manufactories now at work in the making of beet sugar is 512: besides these, there are 39 being erected.

By this exhibit it will be seen that public confidence in this branch of agricultural industry is steadily on the increase in France; which fact should inspire those engaged in the pursuits of husbandry in America, with a like confidence; and we sincerely hope, that every farmer and planter will feel himself justified in putting in more or less of the seed, with a view of ultimately adding this to the other branches of his culture. When so many disasters have followed the exertions of the wheat-grower for the last four years—when the price of cotton has so greatly fallen—when its sales have been so precarious—and when so little profit has recently ensued to the tobacco planters, surely each and all of them should look around them with a view of embracing other pursuits; and to us it appears clear, that none which promises surer prospects of success and profit could be desired than those of the beet and mulberry culture. Blessed with soil and climate both happily adapted to their growth, how easy a matter will it be for any one so disposed, to embrace either, or both branches, upon a small scale, without materially affecting those which now form the staple articles of their growth.

Pennsylvania Silk.—We have before us three specimens of sewing silk made in Pennsylvania. The two first were fabricated by Mrs. Ritner, the lady of Governor Ritner. She fed her worms upon the black mulberry and used the common reel and wheel. The third specimen was made by Mrs. Mahan, the lady of Mr. J. M. Mahan, of New Italy, Pennsylvania. The touch and finish of each, do great credit to the ladies by whom it was respectively made. Mrs. Mahan's worms were fed on the white Italian mulberry, and like Mrs. Ritner, she had to use the common reel and wheel.

The Editor of the Baltimore Transcript says:

A new Wrinkle.—One of our southern exchange papers being, we presume, hard pressed for matter, gives its readers about a column of *pi* and calls it—*Dutch!!*

COOKERY—CONTINUED.

White Walnut Pickles.—Make a brine of salt and water in the proportion of a pound of salt to a gallon of water; put the walnuts in this for a week; stick a fork through them in half a dozen places; this will allow the pickle to penetrate, and they will be much softer and of better flavor and ready much sooner for use; put them into a bell-mettle kettle, with such brine and give them a gentle simmer; put them on a dish in the air to drain until they turn black; this may take a day or two. Put them into a stone jar; have your pickle prepared in the proportion of a quart of strong vinegar, one ounce of black pepper, same of ginger, some salt, and half a drachm of cayenne pepper, if you have it; make it quite hot, and then pour it on your walnuts, and then cover them very tight with leather on the top. The walnuts should be got when soft enough to pierce them with a pin.

—

Pork Pie.—Make a common pie-crust; put it in an oven or pie-pan; take the small ends of the chine-bone, cut it into small pieces; beat them a little; season them with pepper and salt and fill your pie; put on the top and close it, and pinch it round the edge, and bake it two hours with paper over to prevent the crust from burning; there should be some gravy in it when done.

Veal and *Lamb Pie* can be made in the same way, the best end of the neck, and the meat off of the chine-bone taken away. The yolk of 3 eggs is an improvement to the veal pie.

—

Parsley.—To preserve parsley for the seasoning of meats, &c., let it be gathered on a dry day, and immediately put it in a tin-pan, and place it close to a large fire; it will then soon become brittle when it may be rubbed fine and put into glass bottles for use.

—

To make Rusk and Dough-nuts.—One pint of new milk, one pint of brown sugar, and three-quarters of a pound of butter melted in the milk until it is quite hot; beat the sugar and eggs together until they appear quite light, then add the milk and butter, with as much flour as will make a stiff batter; beat it well, then put in one spoonful of good hop-yeast; let it stand all night in a crock; if raised good in the morning, add as much flour as will make it into dough; put it back into the crock and let it raise a second time; then make it out into small cakes and put them in an oven a little warm, not crowded, and let them raise the third time; then heat your lid and oven as your judgment may dictate, and bake them a pine brown. You can take part of the dough and cut into any shape you fancy, and fry them in some nice hot lard of a light brown.

GOOSEBERRIES.

In all cases the gooseberry should be kept free from suckers, and trained near the ground to a single stem; this mode of training them being found to cause a far greater product in quantity, as well as an increase in the size.—They need much attention in other respects, and one-third of the old wood must be regularly trimmed out every autumn, by which means a succession of thrifty bearing wood will be kept up; as the finest fruit is produced on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, it is also necessary every autumn to dig in a plenty of old well-rotted manure around them. This treatment will cause them to grow strong, and the fruit to be large and fair. Where the summers are very hot, a northern aspect is preferable, and the fruit will be twice the size if they are planted against a north fence, or in any other situation where they are sheltered from the intense heat of noon-day, which, when differently situated, often scorches the fruit to such a degree as to entirely stop its growth.—*Prince.*

FINN'S LAST.—*F.* Mr. B., I am of Captain Simm's opinion that the world is hollow.

B. Why?

F. Because so many have fallen *through* lately.

Collector's Return.—"A very small bill, sir, just ——." "My dear sir, *entirely* out of my power; do me the favor to call to-morrow, and I'll tell you *when to call again.*"

It is said that the constitution of the present Emperor of China, has been ruined by opium. His name is Taoukwang, aged 56. The present dynasty is Tartar.

It is said that lots in Detroit, Michigan, have sold at public auction for one dollar an acre,—How great the change in a few months!

EXTRACTS FROM WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS.

A friend observed the other day—'I would never encourage stinginess nor littleness. It narrows and contracts the mind. But I would encourage every family to live within their means. Nothing gives us, like this, a feeling of independence. Nothing contributes more, I am sure, to domestic comfort, peace and happiness.' He was right. He spoke, moreover, from experience. He lives on SMALL MEANS. And yet nobody ever thought he was niggardly or miserly. He lives in the heart of a very expensive city, has an expensive family, is engaged in an expensive profession, and is compelled to subsist on a very moderate income. Yet he is as independent as a lord—no man, even in this republican country, more so.

Were there no other reason for living on small means, than merely to gain this independence, it were still a duty worth inculcating. Oh! the evils of being dependent; who can portray or number them? They are much oftener felt than accurately described. One would almost think that even Paul knew something about them, when he counsels his Roman converts to 'owe no man any thing.' This being in debt, and not knowing how or wherewith to pay, how dreadful the sensation! How painful the dependence! May he that knows it not, never feel it.

It need not be felt, or if at all, but seldom. There is a way of escaping it. It is *to live within the means.* "But suppose the means are very small, what then?" Why, then, *live within very small means.* "But suppose this won't do; suppose the means are so very small as to render it impossible to live within them?" If this is really the case, then is your condition pitiable, but in most instances where this is thought to be the case, the means are in themselves ample.

The grand difficulty is, with many, that they will not live on small means, even though they know, or at least believe, it would most conduce to happiness. It is unfashionable.—And who would not prefer to be out of the world rather than out of fashion.

Estates and Business.—As to retrenchments in our estates, I shall say but little. There is, however, a growing belief, at least in our New England community, that one source of the general pecuniary distress, is an attempt on the part of men of almost every profession and occupation, to do too much business, let them henceforth do less. The case is a plain one.

That farmers, as a body, are liable to this charge, there can be no doubt. Go where you will among thinking men of this class, and not a few of them will tell you that their farms are too large. 'We have got too much land,' they say; 'the more we have, the poorer we become. We plant too much, sow too much, mow too much, and pasture too much. Three-fourths of the labor on a smaller number of acres would bring in more produce.' And this is, without doubt, true. In proportion as they possess more land, they are obliged to pay heavier taxes, build and keep in repair more fences, and spend more time in a general oversight of the whole. 'If one hundred and fifty per cent, were added to our present population.' said an intelligent agriculturist, one day, 'in a populous township, we should all live better, and be much happier than we now are.'

Let those who have their sixty, eighty, or one hundred acres of indifferent arable land, get rid of a part of it, if they have to give it away, or even leave it open and unenclosed as common land. Let them thus diminish their expenses and increase their means. In most parts of these States, twenty-five or thirty acres of land are quite as much as one farmer and his son can cultivate. * * *

Mechanics, no less than farmers—mechanics too, of almost every description—run into a similar error. My neighbor, Samuel Hodgson, is a carpenter and a joiner. Six or seven years ago, he seemed to be above board, as the saying is. He was doing *well enough.* But he was not willing to let well enough alone. He was in haste to get rich. He took large and expensive jobs. They might have been profitable, had he abounded in capital. But he did his jobs on credit while he was obliged to pay his workmen every Saturday night. To cut the story short, he is now a bankrupt.

And yet, with their eyes open to such facts our young mechanics, as they begin the world, are, too many of them, running on in a similar way. They are in haste to begin business; they are in haste to be rich. They grasp at too much. To such young men as have not yet set up in business, but are only "aching," I would only say, Do not be hasty, so long as you are earning enough to sustain a small family, and are this side of thirty. And when you do begin, and are tempted to branch out faster than prudence would justify, remember there are 'breakers' ahead, and beware.

I wish those among us, of every class, who are running headlong into business, in order to get rich fast, and be able to imitate what they themselves, in their own fancied republicanism are wont to call the aristocracy of our country, would stop a little and take time to think.—Would they do this, it seems to me pecuniary shipwrecks, in our community would soon become far less frequent than they now are.

AGRICULTURE.

It is very evident that for a few years past the Agriculture of America has been rising in the scale of human employments; its rewards have been greater than were ever realized before. We do not mean that a given number of farmers' produce has sold for more *dollars* than it ever commanded before, but that with a given amount of labor, the farmer is enabled to produce a greater amount of *wealth*, to command a greater amount of the substantial comforts and conveniences of life.

A glance at the causes of this appreciation of agricultural industry, will convince us that it is destined to be permanent.

There is no apprehension that our agriculture will ever degenerate, and fall back to the unskilful, inefficient labor of the half-barbarous cultivator with his wooden spade.

As far as the prosperity of this leading occupation depends upon a skilful and judicious cultivation of the earth, it is not only certain not to recede, but to advance.

But the prosperity of the agriculturist is promoted not only by improvements in the processes of his own art, but by improvements in all other arts. The products of agriculture being articles of prime necessity, have at all times nearly the same intrinsic value. But their exchangeable value varies very greatly. Before the invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom, a bushel of wheat might have paid for two and a half yards of cotton cloth of a given quality; whereas now a bushel of wheat will buy six or seven yards of a fabric of equal or better quality. So a great number of other manufactures have contributed to increase the *exchangeable value* of agricultural produce.—And it is obvious that these advantages are as permanent as the applications of mechanical power that have given birth to them. The present improved processes in the manufacture of useful fabrics will never be abandoned unless still better are discovered.

It is the growth of various manufactures in our own and other countries, and the improved means of transportation by which these manufactures are brought to our doors, but have chiefly contributed to secure a better reward for agricultural industry.

Finally, agricultural industry was greatly elevated when the plough was substituted for the spade. Its condition was still further improved when the several kinds of labor were divided, and mechanical expertness acquired in the various arts. It advanced still farther, (and of this last amelioration we have by no means reached the utmost extent,) when labor-saving machinery was generally introduced in the manufacturing arts.—*Detroit Journal.*

Awkward Congratulation.—A banker, who had recently failed, was met by a sufferer, *walking* to town, instead of using the gay equipage in which he formerly rode there. 'I am glad,' said the creditor, *'to see you on your legs again.'*

Bones of Contention.—Some physicians say that the use of coffee prevents bones from growing, and others say that such an assertion is all nonsense.

The hens, in Rockville, Md., since the pressure commenced, have increased their discounts, and now lay three eggs a day!

"Mother, where is the State of Wedlock? it aint in my geography," said a little girl, about ten years old.

Modern Typography.—The Bible Society of London has lately presented the Library of Antwerp, with an almost complete collection of all the Bibles it has published. The collection consists of one hundred and seventy volumes, part in quarto, part in octavo, written in 82 different languages.

A method of preventing iron and steel from rusting, after being newly ground.—A blacksmith who was formerly engaged in the manufacture of sickles, says, that the method he adopted to prevent his sickles from rusting, after grinding, was to immerse them for an hour, in water strongly impregnated with lime. This had the desired effect.

Apples in Boiled Rice.—Pleasant sour or sweet apples that cook well, cut up, and boiled with rice, improves it very much; so say others and so say we. This is one of the expedients to procure good, cheap, and wholesome dishes for anti-flour-eaters.

Washing Wheat.—Every good farmer will take special pains to cleanse his seed wheat thoroughly—first by sifting and then by washing it. The following plan communicated to us by Major Wood of Winthrop, we think is an improvement on the usual mode. Fill your vessel with the water which you intend to use and let it stand sloping—that is, raise one end a little higher than the other. Then put in your wheat gently. The wheat will displace a quantity of water equal to its bulk, which water will flow over the edge of the vessel and carry with it all the oats, dirt and other light substances which are contained in the wheat.—This does away the necessity of skimming off the dirt, as you must, if the vessel sits horizontally.—*Maine Farmer.*

PLOUGHING.

The difference in the amount of products between land that has been thoroughly tilled, and that which has only undergone an apology for tillage, must have at times arrested the attention of the most careless farmer. Land adequately manured, deeply and finely ploughed, and properly seeded, can alone be relied on as a source of profit to the cultivator; yet how few are the farms around us, where these desirable things are carried out to their full and proper extent. The earth is barely skimmed in ploughing—what sailors call a wide birth is given to the stones and stumps—the seed is put on unequally and sparingly, and then the farmer affects to wonder his crop is no better. We do not conduct our business as we know it might be done; we undertake more than can be performed well; our manure is not applied to the crops, and in these various ways nearly one half our labor may be said to be lost.

The garden is that part of the farm where the effects of thorough ploughing and manuring are seen in the increased product and profit for labor bestowed; though our gardens are too often only the shadows of what they might be,and should be if cultivated properly. The farmer ploughs his garden deeper and finer than the rest of his premises, and manures it better, scarcely seeming to remember the field crops required the same depth for the free expansion of their roots, and the same richness of soil to promote their rapid growth, that is required by the vegetables of the garden. Let a farmer examine the extent and depth to which the roots of corn in a loose and favorable soil will spread, and he will cease to wonder at the failure of a crop where the subsoil at the depth of three or four inches has never been stirred by the plough, and over the hard-pan of which the tender fibres of the roots vainly wander in search of proper nutriment, and as fruitlessly strive to penetrate.

In loamy or sandy soils, the roots of trees have been found to penetrate to the depth of ten or twelve feet; and the roots of the Canada thistle have been traced six or seven feet below the surface. Wheat, if planted in a mellow rich soil will strike its roots three feet downwards, and elongate much further horrizontally. The roots of oats have been discovered at eighteen inches from the stem; and the long thread-like roots of grass extends still further. The roots of the onion are so white, that in a black mould they can be readily traced, & in a trenched or spaded soil they have been followed to the depth of two feet. The potato throws out roots to the distance of fifteen or twenty inches and the tap rooted plants,turnips, beets, carrots, &c., independent of the perpendicular root, spread their fibres to a distance which equals if it does not exceed the potato. It is perfectly absurd to expect to succeed with roots of this class, unless the ground is so mellow as to allow them to penetrate in our garden,smooth and straight, which exceeded twenty-six inches in length, yet the soil when first applied to the purposes of a garden was far from being deep or penetratable. Land cannot be considered in good tilth, unless by ploughing the earth it has been mixed with vegetable or animal matter to the depth of 10 or 12 inches; and Judge Powel states, that by manuring and ploughing he has converted shallow unproductive earth into rich fertile soils to the depth of at least 14 inches.

There is a constant tendency in earths to consolidate, clayey or alumious ones, more than others, which manuring and ploughing will in a great measure prevent; and loosening the soil in all cases allows the roots to sink beyond the reach of drouths, permits them to range freely in search of proper nutriment, and in the same proportion increases the chance for a profitable crop.—*Genesee Farmer.*

ROOT CROPS.

The great advantage of the culture of root crops has been proved beyond a doubt; and those who do not wish to neglect the most profitable branch of farming, should pay particular attention to the subject.

Carrots, when planted in a proper soil,a deep rich sandy loam, are always a profitable crop, & furnish excellent food for horses in spring when mixed with cut hay, meal, &c. The Long Orange variety is by far the best for field culture.

As feeble plants, as well as feeble animals, generally produce feeble offspring, potatoes for seed should be selected from the largest. In dry soils, and in dry seasons, uncut potatoes generally succeed the best, because they do not dry up so soon. When potatoes are cut, they should for this reason be planted deeper than otherwise.

Gen. A. W. Barnum of Vergennes, Vt. raised in one instance at the rate of 3410 bushels of potatoes to the acre,* as was proved by the examination of several persons; and he is of the opinion that one thousand bushels may be raised upon an acre of land, with less than half the expense it usually costs on four acres.—Those who wish to perform the experiment are referred to the full description given in the Genesee Farmer, vol. 5, page 141.

Mangel Wurtzel is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can cultivate. Any deep rich soil is well adapted to it, none other should be employed. It may be sowed from the first to the middle of May—about three pounds to the

acre—in drills about 15 or 18 inches apart. It will require no more labor to hoe a given number of rows at this distance, than the same number at a greater distance, after a cultivator has been passed between them, and we get more from the ground. It is much better to sow them too thick than too thin, as they are easily thinned by the hand afterwards. Success greatly depends on keeping them clear of weeds at the early stages of their growth. Better not cultivate a crop if it cannot be done in the best manner, as disappointment in consequence of bad culture, does more mischief than is commonly supposed. Nevertheless, do not fail to cultivate a crop which is attended with so much profit.

T. & H. Little, of Newberry, Mass., raised 33 1.2 tons of mangel wurtzel to the acre, or more than fourteen hundred bushels. Gideon Foster of Charleston, Mass., raised 43 tons to the acre. Henry Thompson of Baltimore raised at the rate of 60 tons to the acre.

The ground intended for ruta baga should be prepared during this month, in order that they may be sowed early in June. The preparation consists in enriching, if practicable by rotted manure, and finely and deeply pulverizing by ploughing and harrowing.

Soils for root crops should always be rich and deep enough to require no ridging; but when a soil is fertile and shallow, better crops are frequently raised by throwing it into ridges than leaving the surface flat, because in this ridge the fertile soil is accumulated. Hence some have supposed that ridging should be performed in *all* cases.

*See Gen. Far. vol. 5, pp. 19, 141.

From the Maine Farmer.

SEED WHEAT.

Mr. Holmes:—Nothing is more important, yet more frequently neglected than good seed of every description. What is more beautiful to the eye than ripening grain teeming with life and motion—and the pleasure of the beholder will be in proportion to its luxuriance and uniformity—but let them be a mixture of the various kinds, so that an uncertainty is left upon the mind which is the 'monarch of all surveyed, and pleasure gives place to painful sensations. Now a little extra labor and expense in the preparation of seed is an antidote to all this evil and will bring back to the bestower, in the time of harvest, a tenfold reward. It is as true literally as spiritually, that according as we sow we shall reap. If we sow tares or other noxious weeds, let us not have the impudence to excuse our own ignorance or sluggishness by saying, the Evil One hath done this; neither let us expect a beautiful or bountiful harvest.

Seed-time is near at hand, and now, while we have many a rainy day, is the time to attend to this business. The inquiry here is very general—Can you tell me who has good seed wheat? And what think you is my reply?—Every farmer who has *any* wheat *has good seed wheat.* Heretofore we have been, and now are dependent upon the Kennebec region for this article. Now the question arises, does that section produce better wheat than other parts of the State? I think not. But why is it that so much "bright, clean seed wheat" is found in the Kennebec markets? Partly, undoubtedly, because much of it is raised on burnt land, but in my opinion, more *especially* because it has passed through a cleanser. Let our wheat but pass through this machinery, and the difference no longer exists. It is thought by some,—and is there not soundness in this opinion—that this process of cleansing essentially injures the kernel, and in many cases destroys the germ. Be this as it may, I think there is a safer and better way to accomplish the necessary purification. Every farmer who has a drop of Yankee blood in his veins, or a single Yankee notion in his head, has ingenuity sufficient to make his own cleanser and prepare his seed wheat to his own taste.

Take an old tin pan and punch quite a number of holes in the bottom, and you have the very thing you need. These holes may be made with a square pointed nail or some better instrument, and their size must be regulated to correspond with the different kinds of wheat, and sufficiently large to let through all the beaten-out wild seeds and some of the *smaller pinched kernels.* To perfect this process, you may either pick out with your fingers whatever else you may wish to get rid of, or swim them out when you are ready to lime for sowing. If you wish for a larger and better seive, procure a piece of sheet zinc (oblong square is a very suitable form) such as is used about chimnies; place it upon a smooth and hard surface of wood and proceed as with the tin pan—then frame it with thin pieces of boards, and you will have what every farmer ought to have.—This sieve can be made by any ordinary workman in one half of a day and will cost less than a dollar.

The advantages of this process over the one alluded to above, are

1st. Your grain is more effectually cleaned.

2d. You do not destroy or injure the grain.

3d. Having got rid of the small and pinched kernels, your grain will probably ripen earlier and more uniform.

4th. Every man may have his own seed without running from Dan to Beersheba to procure it, and without running the risk of being deceived. March 27, 1837. A. G. D.

Inflamation of the Throat cured by Alum.—Powdered alum, applied by the finger to the part affected, very seldom fails to cure inflammation of the throat in a few days. The efficacy of this remedy, says the author, is as rapid as marvellous. Employed the first, second, third or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils, it arrests all symptoms, as it were by enchantment. The fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns, and the convalescence is quickly decided and completed. Alum has already been in use for certain diseases in the throat; in malignant inflammations for example, then in chronic; but as the greater number of practitioners remain fixed in opinion that it must be dangerous in common inflammations, its use was not so extensive as it deserved to be. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in simple inflammation as in inflammation of the tonsils, M. Valpeau hopes that practitioners will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave.—*London paper.*

Peas as a Field Crop.—There is probably no vegetable which affords more nutritive matter than peas. Their culture, however as a field crop is not very extensive in this State,and their use as an article of diet or food, except when green, is not very general. According to the calculation of some farmers, as many bushels of peas can be raised on rather poor ground, as there could be raised bushels of corn on the same soil. If this be actually true, it would be much better to sow peas than to plant corn on such land. Oats should be sown with the peas, as they serve to support them and prevent their lodging, and they may be separated afterwards by a seive properly made. Rich land is not so favorable for peas, as it causes them to produce more vine in proportion to the peas, than land of a proper quality, and it is also thought best not to sow too many to the acre.—*Maine Farmer.*

When Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Navarino, felt his end approach, he sent for his steward, and positively bargained for the price of a butt of rum to preserve his own body in. "I should like," said the veteran, "to have my old bones carried to my native land; but, steward, I am but a poor man, and I have a family behind me. You must let me have the stuff as cheap as possible."

A young clergyman in Springfield, Massachusetts, had to shell out one hundred dollars a few days since for infidelity to a fair damsel.

When Queen Elizabeth died, 3000 dresses were found in her wardrobe—all very costly and splendid. She wore a new one almost every day and never gave them away. It cost George IV. $25,000 a year for his robes alone, and when he died his old clothes were sold for $75,000.

New Society.—A "Wear-your-old-clothes Society" has just been formed in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A very necessary society in these hard times.

Facts for American Literature.—At the late booksellers festival, New York, Col. Stone of the Commercial, stated, that "the number of new American publications (reprinted and original) per annum, is already half the number that is issued in Great Britain." In 1834-5, the number of works published for the first time in the United States, was 10,013, the wholesale cost of which must have been one million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. In 1836, the amount was much augmented and the sum invested was upwards of a million and a half, nineteen-twentieths of which was employed in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Hartford. American publishing has more than doubled during the last ten years. In 1824, there were 253 original American works issued—and a reprint of 201 occurred during the same time. Our school-books are almost exclusively made at home, and of some of the popular compilations of Geography alone, from one to three hundred thousand have been sold within ten years.

The day, we think, is gone by when we shall hear taunts at the bare mention of *American* literature. The facts, above stated, display industry, talent and enterprise, that may well challenge comparison. As our country continues to grow, her resources develope themselves, and education shall become more and more diffused, it hardly enters the conceptions of man to estimate the extent to which authorship and publishing will be demanded in our happy republic.—*Saturday Courier.*

Iron and Brass.—A lawyer noted for his impudence, once asked a witness what his business was; he answered "a dealer in iron."—"Then," said the lawyer, "you must be a thief." "I don't see," replied the witness, "why a dealer in iron must necessarily be a thief, more than a dealer in brass."

A pleasant Society.—A little girl observing a goose with a yoke on, exclaimed, "why, ma, here is a goose got corsets on. It walks like sister Sally!"

Washington's views of War and Agriculture. We find the following sentiments in a letter written to Arthur Young, Esq., of Great Britain, some years after the war; its date is Mount Vernon, Dec. 4, 1788:

The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an unde-bauched mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain-glory which can be acquired ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation is only to show how much, as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged by your labors to render respectable and advantageous, an employment which is more congenial to the natural disposition of mankind than any other."

In another letter, written about the same time, he says.

"How pitiful in the eye of reason and religion, is that false ambition which desolates the world with fire and sword for the purpose of conquest and fame, compared to the milder virtues of making our neighbors and our fellow-men as happy as their frail conditions and perishable natures will permit them to be."

Pasture for Swine.—A lot of land well seeded down to clover, is wanted by good cultivators for pasturing swine. The quantity of land to be proportioned to the number of swine that may keep the grass from going to seed. This will prevent waste, and the shorter the grass is the sweeter it will be, and the more pleasant food to the animals for whose use it is destined. The pig pasture should have a good supply of water, and running water is to be preferred to still water, but the latter is better than none.—Hogs should not be permitted to run in their summer pasture till about ths first of May; and they should be well ringed, or the gristle of their noses should be shaved off before they are allowed that liberty.—*Cultivator.*

Stall-feeding vs. yarding.—Mr. Chapman, of Linwood farm, Rhinebeck, has sent us a communication in reply to A. B. C. against stall-feeding. He gives it as his opinion, confirmed by thirty years' experience on both continents, that cattle will fatten with greater facility, and less expense, in the stall than in the yard. He says stables should be well ventilated, and frequently cleaned and well littered; and that the cattle should be regularly fed and watered. In laying on fat, he thinks a moderate degree of warmth, so as to cause a slight perspiration, and a variety of feed, contribute essentially to this object. He stables all his cattle except the year olds. The manure is deposited in piles at the stable doors, and every few days removed to the fields where it is to be used for summer crops, and deposited in long heaps.—*Cultivator.*

Wheat Fly.—It is said that one bushel of unslacked lime, ground fine like plaster of Paris, to the acre, and sowed in the spring, just as the wheat begins to grow, will destroy the wheat-fly.

"Ned, what pranks are you cutting now?" said a master to a roguish urchin—'none, sir, I've got no knife to cut 'em with," was the honest reply.

From the Farmers Cabinet.

MURRAIN.

Sir,—If the following remarks, relating to a disease which is considered by a large portion of the community as incurable, be viewed by you of sufficient importance to entitle them to a place in your paper, when convenient please publish them.

There are two processes recommended for the cure of the *Murrain* in cattle; one of them is to give the animal one pint of spirits of turpentine, and in twenty-four hours afterwards, a pint of olive oil or hog's lard; in forty-eight hours afterwards half a pint of turpentine, and in twenty-four hours after this, half a pint of olive oil or hogs lard.

The other is to give a pint of flaxseed oil, and in twelve hours afterwards two pounds of glauber salts, followed immediately by repeated doses of warm water, for ten or twelve hours.

Note. Perhaps all of these combined would be still better, (the quantity of each ingredient to be such as experience may dictate,) as acting more quickly on different parts of the system. It seems the symptoms of this disease are not generally discovered until within a short time previous to the death of the animal, which soon ensues, unless arrested by medical aid;—consequently such substances as tend to restore the system to a healthy state the most rapidly, combined with other substances, to prevent injury to the animal, seems proper. A.

Chester co. Pa. Feb. 23, 1837.

William Burton killed a hog 26th Dec. 1836, being one day less than 14 months old: he weighed 500 lbs. without the rough fat, with it 530 lbs., gained each day on an average 21 ounces —61 lbs. of lard.

Jonesborough, July, 1837.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

The Editor has again to solicit the indulgence of his patrons. He has been laboring under severe and painful indisposition for eight months, which has wholly disqualified him for the discharge of his editorial duties, even the reading of the proof sheets. This will account for many inaccuracies and defects which have escaped the attention of inexperienced hands.

☞Subscribers can be furnished with the work from the commencement of either the first or second volume, at the advance price of $1 00 per annum.

☞With the present number we present our readers with the prospectus of the *Mother's Magazine*, a monthly periodical edited by Mrs. A. G. Whittlesey, New York. Its title indicates its object, the assistance of parents in the arduous and responsible duty of rearing and educating their children. We can confidently and safely recommend it to all mothers as one of the most valuable publications of the day—unpretending in its character, it has silently and steadily pursued its course until it reached the 5th volume, and we have no doubt it is established upon a firm and permanent basis—There is running through its pages a vein of sound and practical religious instruction, that gives the work a five-fold value. We would be glad to see it in the hands of every mother in the land. It sends forth a healthy and fertilizing moral influence from which we would anticipate the most wholesome results. Let none vainly imagine that they cannot derive important assistance from this work. The subject of education is one of great and increasing interest, and within the last twenty years has received the attention of the most elevated minds of our country.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF AGENTS.

Allen Brown—Columbia, W. Ten.
Rev. Thomas Douglass—Columbia, W. Ten.
Mr. Starke, P. M.—White House, W. Ten.
Edward W. Dobson—Walnut Grove, Va.
Col. James Fowler—Princeton, Ky.
Rev. Hugh Kirkpatrick—Buffalo, W. Ten.
Gen. Robert L. Caruthers—Lebanon, W. Ten.

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.

The January No. was the commencement of the Fifth Volume of this monthly Periodical. The extent of the circulation which this publication has attained, the marked expressions of approbation which it has received, and the good, which we have reason to believe, has been accomplished by its instrumentality, constitute at once, a grateful reward for past labors, and a delightful encouragement to future and persevering efforts. Influenced by these considerations, and desirous of extending the circulation of the publication still further, we present to the public, the current volume of the Magazine, in an improved form—with an increased quantity of matter—printed upon a superior paper, and with new and large type—each number consisting of *twenty-four* instead of *sixteen pages*.

Although this improvement of the Magazine will add greatly to the expense of its publication still it will be furnished to subscribers, as heretofore, at ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. For this increase of expense the Editor and Publisher hope to be remunerated, by receiving a proportional increase of patronage. It will be their united purpose, to render the publication acceptable to all who sustain the parental relation—to *mothers* espeaicly—in every class of society, and in every part of the Christian Church,

S. WHITTELSEY, *publisher*.
150 Nassau-street, New York.

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